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recognized rules come under them, there are quite a number, such as *Chiton* (restricted) for *Chiton hanleyi*; *Lepidopleurus* to *Chiton alveolus* M. Sars, *Nacella* to *Patina pellucida*, *Acmaea* (restricted) to *Collisella testudinalis*, while *Tectura* is retained for *Acmaea virginea*, *Scutellina* to *Pilidium fulvum*, *Ampullina* to *Bulbus Smithii*, *Chrysodomus* (as of Swainson) to *Fusus Turtoni*, while a typical *Chrysodomus* is called *Neptunea*, and so on. We are far from asserting that these blemishes are sufficient to condemn wholly a work which will always be of permanent value, yet it is impossible not to regret, that while the greater part of it is so very good the remainder was not brought a little nearer perfection. We presume the work, though not provided with a nominal publisher may be had of the author, or of the authorities of the University of Christiania. It was actually issued on the 6th of June, 1878, though proofs of part of the plates had been kindly furnished to several naturalists some time before their publication.—*W. H. Dall.*

SMITHSONIAN REPORT FOR 1877.¹—This report, the last made by the lamented Henry, contains matter of very general interest, not only as to the workings of the Smithsonian Institution but also the progress in the scientific explorations of the United States. Of particular value is the full "List of the more important Explorations and Expeditions, the collections of which have constituted the principal sources of supply to the National Museum, with indication of the department of the Government under which prosecuted." Besides the numerous articles in the appendix, translated and original, concerning archæology, physics and meteorology, zoölogists will be interested in the translation of Weismann's interesting paper "On the Change of the Mexican Axolotl to an Amblystoma."

PALÆONTOLOGICAL REPORT OF THE PRINCETON SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION OF 1877.²—This stout pamphlet represents the work of an expedition of students of Princeton College, who, under the auspices of Prof. Guyot, director of the museum of that institution, made an exploration of the fossiliferous beds of the Bridger Basin of Wyoming, and the fish-bearing shales of the South Park of Colorado. It is cause of congratulation on the part of the friends of scientific education, that the liberal endowment of this department at Princeton College should have commenced thus early to bear fruit, and in so profitable a direction. The seed sown by the late Mr. Green has evidently fallen into good ground, and we see at once the realization of President McCosh's view, that the great schools should not only be institutions for teaching,

¹*Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution . . . for 1877.* Washington, 1878. 8vo, pp. 500.

²*Contributions from the Museum of Geology and Archæology of Princeton College.* No 1, Palæontological Report, etc. By HENRY F. OSBORNE, WM. B. SCOTT and FRANCIS SPIER, Jr. Sept. 1, 1878. 8vo, pp. 146, pl. x.

but also furnish the facilities for the prosecution of original research.

The present report gives descriptions of the osteology and dentition of species of most of the leading forms of the Bridger Eocene fauna. These are, among *Mesodonta*, *Hyopsodus paulus*; *Perissodactyla*, ?*Orohippus major*, *Palæosyops major* and *P. lævidens*; *Leurocephalus cultridens* gen. et sp. nov., *Amblypoda*, *Uintatherium leidyanum* sp. nov. and *U. princeps* sp. nov. The new species are *Megacephalon* (Carnivora new genus) 1 sp.; *Hyrachyus*, 3 sp.; *Helaletes*, 1 sp. *Ithygrammodon* gen. nov., supposed to be Artiodactyle and related to the *Camelidæ*, 1 sp. *Crocodylus*, 1 sp. Of the above, the most interesting novelty is the *Leurocephalus*, which is doubtless a genus distinct from *Palæosyops*, although the authors have not seized its single character in their diagnosis. The most beautiful specimen is the *Uintatherium leidyanum*, of which the party obtained a nearly complete cranium and much of the skeleton. The excellent heliotype engraving which accompanies the report gives a good idea of the appearance of this extraordinary animal, whose place is evidently between the two extreme forms, *Uintatherium mirabile* and *Loxolophodon cornutus*. Other figures representing vertebræ and other parts of the skeleton will prove very useful. Several of the other species are represented by figures engraved by photographic process. We can only wish for a few representing the crowns of the teeth.

The fish-beds of Florissant, Col., yielded some fine specimens of several species, among which is a new *Trichophanes*.

The authors of this catalogue may congratulate themselves on having measureably mastered one of the most difficult branches of our palæontology, considered from the standpoint of literature and synonymy. They have presented the results of their labors in a form which is available to their fellow workers. We conclude this notice with the single regret that they did not retain in MS. the compiled catalogue which closes the report. There are several reasons why this course should have been followed; one of which is that a large proportion of its names are as yet without authority, but are rather in the condition of those that fill sales catalogues of different kinds, than available for scientific purposes.

PACKARD'S GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF INSECTS.¹—We notice the present edition for the purpose of drawing attention to certain changes and suggestions which may prove of interest to those who do not possess the last edition, and for this purpose quote as follows from the preface. "More important additions and alterations have been made in this edition than in any previous one. The author has decided to consider the Hexapoda, Arachnida

¹ *Guide to the Study of Insects and a Treatise on those injurious and beneficial to Crops.* For the use of Colleges, Farm-schools and Agriculturalists. By A. S. PACKARD, JR., M.D. With fifteen plates and six hundred and seventy wood-cuts. Sixth edition. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1878, 8vo, pp. 715.